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USSR SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES EARLY 1949

SIBERIAN AFFILIATE EXPANDS SCIENCE PROGRAM -- Sovetskaya Sibir', No 26.  
8 Feb 49

A. Logvinenko, deputy chairman of the Presidium of West Siberian Affiliate, Academy of Sciences USSR, reports that the affiliate's staff at present includes 2 academicians, 24 doctors and professors, 48 candidates in sciences, and 63 junior scientific associates, and that it has 34 laboratories and study rooms. Much research in geology, mining, chemistry, metallurgy, botany, zoology, and transport has been carried out by the affiliate in the 5 years since it was established.

Professors V. V. Reverdatto, N. N. Vershinin, and D. D. Yablokov, Laureates of the Stalin Prize, are studying means of obtaining healing preparations from wild medicinal plants of Siberia. V. A. Kuznetsov, Candidate in Sciences, was awarded the Prize in the Academician Obukhov for his research on mercury deposits. The complex work on "Methods of Utilizing the Kam'-Teiskoye Coking Coal Deposits" was completed under the direction of Professor N. A. Chumakov, Laureate of the Stalin Prize. Methods of prospecting for hidden ores developed by G. L. Pospelov, Candidate in Sciences, in his work "The Structure of Salsir Ore Field" are being put into practice.

Professor I. S. Lileyer, together with his associates, has started to conduct experiments on obtaining alumina from Siberian raw materials. N. I. Vasyagin, Candidate in Sciences, is studying the Kulunda salt deposits in an effort to obtain chemically pure salt. Other scientists have been doing research on the vegetation of Altay Krai and Kemerovo Oblast. A large group of scientists made a 4-year study of the vegetation, animal life, and economy of Tuva Autonomous Oblast. The material they collected has been put at the disposal of the Oblast's organizations.

A scientific session will be held in April to consider the results of the affiliate's work during the past 5 years. It has been found necessary to set up additional study rooms, laboratories and sectors in order to meet the needs of industry, transport and agriculture. It is also necessary to organize an

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institute of mechanics and machine building to assist in working out the problems of the large-scale machine-building industry of Siberia.

**FAR EAST SCIENTISTS LECTURE SAILORS -- Krasnoye Znamya, No 22, 28 Jan 49**

Young Pacific Ocean sailors had an opportunity to meet and hear scientists from Vladivostok on 26 January. Professor Slodkevich, director of the Far East Base of the Academy of Sciences; Professor Vasil'yev, Doctor in Biological Sciences, and Yurovetskiy, Candidate in Technical Sciences, spoke to the sailors on the achievements of Soviet biologists, botanists, and workers in technical sciences, and on the problems of Primorskiy Kray scientists in the postwar period.

**ACADEMY STUDIES WEST KAZAKHSTAN -- Bol'shevik Altaya, No 17, 28 Jan 49**

A session of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR was held in the petroleum workers' club in Gur'yev to consider the problems of studying and utilizing the production capacity of West Kazakhstan. Participants in the work of the session included Kazakh scientists, industrial stakhanovites, specialists, agricultural leaders from Gur'yev, Zapadno-Kazakhstan and Aktyubinsk Oblasts, and also representatives of the Ministries of Petroleum, Coal, Fish, and Local Fuel Industries, and directors of Party and soviet organizations.

Satpayev, president of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR, opened the session and discussed the significance of developing West Kazakhstan economy. Galiyev, secretary of the Gur'yev Oblast Committee of the KP(b) Kazakhstan, reported on "The Productive Capacity of West Kazakhstan and Problems of Utilizing It." The following participated in the session: Karzhaubayev, secretary of the TsK KP(b) Kazakhstan; Kumayev, deputy chairman of the Soviet of Ministers Kazakh SSR; Gaishev, Minister of the Fish Industry Kazakh SSR; and Utembayev, Minister of Local Fuel Industry Kazakh SSR.

**MATHEMATICS INSTITUTES TO COLLABORATE -- Zarya Vostoka, No 44, 6 Mar 49**

A group of scientific delegates headed by Professor Shtokhallo of the Institute of Mathematics, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, arrived in Tbilisi for an exchange of scientific information. The Ukrainian scientists held joint meetings with the Mathematics Institute imeni Razmadze, Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR.

The Ukrainian and Georgian Mathematical Institutes agreed to have a socialistic competition. Both institutes decided to establish a permanent program of exchange of scientific publications, to hear reports of scientists from other republics, and to hold joint scientific conferences and sessions.

Workers of the Tbilisi Mathematics Institute will go to the Ukraine to study work methods in the Calculations and Mechanics Laboratory of the Mathematics Institute of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR.

In June 1949, the Mathematics Institute of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, will hold an extensive scientific conference on equations of mathematical physics. Workers of the Mathematical Institute imeni A. M. Razmadze will deliver three reports at this conference, and the Ukrainian mathematicians will prepare five reports.

It has been decided to call a session of the two institutes in Tbilisi in November 1949. The agreement provides for cooperation between the mathematics institutes and national economic organizations. For instance, the Mathematical Institute imeni A. M. Razmadze of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR will organize a seminar on mechanical problems for technical engineers. The Mathematical

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Institute, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, will make known the results of its research work on "The Use of Unconditioned (nekonditsionnyye) Pyroxylin Powders as High Explosives for Use in the National Economy."

**KARELO-FINNISH BASE DOES RESEARCH -- Leningradskaya Pravda, No 54, 6 Mar 49**

The Karelo-Finnish base of the Academy of Sciences USSR was founded in 1946 to be the center of scientific work in the Republic. Scientists there have been carrying on extensive research in the sparsely populated regions of west Karelia, which are abundant in timber, fish, and mineral resources. Soil maps of the northern part of the Republic have been compiled. Conditions for the development of cattle raising in the north have been investigated. The fish reserves in a number of large lakes have been studied. Workers of the Institute of History, Language and Literature, are collecting Soviet folklore and studying Karelo-Finnish literature and the history of Karelia.

The scientific base has organized the work in the Republic and invited Karelo-Finnish, Leningrad, and Moscow scientific research institutes to participate in solving urgent problems of national economy.

Scientists are now preparing for summer expeditions. Entire regions of the Republic will be thoroughly investigated with regard to their vegetation, lakes, rivers, and soil.

**KHABAROVSK PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT -- Tikhookeanskaya Zvezda, No 22, 27 Jan 49**

The Amur Affiliate of the All-Union Geographic Society recently organized a new department of physical geography in Khabarovsk. The new department includes geographical specialists and individuals of other professions who are interested in geographical problems. Among the members are instructors at the pedagogical institute, teachers of secondary schools, workers in the Khabarovsk Kray Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service, and mountain climbers. B. A. Karinskaya, Candidate in Geographical Sciences, was elected chairman of the department.

The department plans to give a series of interesting lectures and reports during the winter and spring of 1949 on the following subjects: participation of mountain climbers in the Pamir expedition in 1948, peculiarities of the Far East climate, achievements in geographical sciences in the USSR, and others. The department will work in close cooperation with school geographic circles and with the Museum of Khabarovsk Kray Regional Studies. (From an article by A. Yatskovskiy, secretary of the Physical Geography Department, Amur Affiliate of the All-Union Geographical Society.)

**LENINGRAD PLANT OPENS HIGH-VOLTAGE LABORATORY -- Leningradskaya Pravda, No 4, 6 Jan 49**

The "Elektroapparat" Plant will soon have a laboratory for testing high-voltage instruments. It will be the only laboratory of this kind in the Soviet Union. Assembly of a 15,000-kilovolt-ampere generator is being completed. The generator was built by the "Elektrosila" Plant imeni S. M. Kirov. A second generator with a capacity of 75,000 kilovolt-amperes, also built by the "Elektrosila" Plant, will be assembled in the near future.

The laboratory will start operating in 1949 and will make it possible to obtain voltages of 6,000 to 220,000. It will be located in a large, specially constructed building.

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WEATHER INFORMATION FOR GEORGIAN SSR -- Zarya Vostoka, No 5, 8 Jan 49

The weather in western Georgia, 7 January, was cloudy with scattered showers. In eastern Georgia it was moderate and in places there was considerable cloudiness, without precipitation. Lowest temperature (minus 20 degrees) was from 6 January to 7 January in Akhalkalaki. The weather, 7 January, in Tbilisi was partly cloudy and dry, with a temperature during the afternoon of plus 7 degrees.

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